

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$250 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.

NO. 19

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

Inquiry of Treasurer Neil last Saturday disclosed the fact that up to date he had issued dog tags to the number of 4,054.

"We have never had more than 3,500 dogs returned to the auditor in this county before," said Treasurer Neil, but to make sure when I began to prepare for the new law I bought 4,000 tags. I had no idea then but that I would have a good many left over and I confess that I am very much surprised at the requirements up to date. But they are still coming in from time to time. I issued one today."

Prices for Labor.
The ruling price of common labor now is from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day, according to a local employer, who talked to Views and Interviews a few days ago.

"We are not paying over \$1.25 for common labor, and there is very little to be had for less than \$1.00. If it does not come within the dollar limit we do not want it, in fact."

"Skilled labor runs from 40 to 60 cents an hour—75 cents for bricklayers. I am inclined to think the price for bricklayers is still too high and may come down a little; but I don't know. The pay of bricklayers is fixed largely by the amount of work going on in the nearby larger cities, and my information is that numerous contracts are being let in North Carolina and the upper part of South Carolina at this time."

"With reference to bricklayers I will say that the situation is much more satisfactory than when the price was \$1.25 an hour. Then with the best you could get a man would not put more than 700 or 800 brick in a wall in a day, and now at 75 cents an hour he puts 1,600 to 1,700 brick in the wall. It is the same with common labor. It is much more efficient than it was when prices were higher."

The Bonus Proposition.
Heard two soldiers talking about the new bonus proposition which contemplates paying in cash all claims of fifty dollars and under and issuing promises to pay in the case of all claims over fifty dollars.

One of the soldiers echoed the suggestion in the last issue of "The Enquirer" to the effect that he did not know whether the Republicans were contemplating a bonus to the soldiers or to the money lenders and went on to say:

"As I see it, it is like this: The government will give you a certificate for say one hundred dollars. If you want your money, something you can use, the bank will lend you fifty cents on the dollar, at 6, 7 or 8 per cent interest. The interest the bank can charge will depend upon the regional reserve re-discount rate. If the bank does not care to lend its own money at the prescribed rate, it will discount the paper at the regional reserve bank and get 2 per cent. for nothing. The regional reserve bank will lose nothing because it will merely issue Federal Reserve notes against the certificate. This will stand until 85 per cent. of the value of the paper has been dissipated, when the government will take it up, and give the service man 15 per cent. It means 65 per cent. for the service man and 35 per cent. for the money lenders. Yes, of course if we keep the paper until maturity we will get full value; but who is going to do that? Why I have seen men compelled by public opinion, pay for Liberty bonds out of their \$30 per cent, and then as soon as they got the bonds, trade them off for 15 or 20 cents on the dollar."

Made it Look Blue.

J. E. Latham, of the Blairsville neighborhood, was in Yorkville yesterday on business. Mr. Latham is a farmer, and a good one. He has never been much of a cottoner. At least he has never been an all-cotton farmer; but for years has been practicing diversification, raising lots of corn, oats, clover, etc.

Asked about what the farmers down his way were going to do this year, he said:

"Well, this year, more than any other year, I guess, they are going to do as they can rather than as they would like to do."

"And what are you going to do?" he was asked.

"Pretty much as I have been doing; but I reckon I could not plant more than three or four acres of cotton to the plow if I wanted to; because I have not got the help."

"I was over in Greenwood on the United States jury not long ago. With me on the only case I helped try were eleven other jurors, all from sections that had been ruined by the boll weevil. They talked about the boll weevil more than they did the case and the stories they told were distressing. It was enough to make a man afraid to run a furrow for cotton. But from what I hear, there are still people who believe that we are going to make at least one more crop and they are going to try it."

Just the Style.

"Now when you see him coming down town arrayed in all his glory in

a natty little knickerbocker suit of brown and green plaid with a resplendent shirt to match, don't laugh," said the young fellow who keeps posted in the newest wrinkles in men's styles, "you'll only show folks you are ignorant. That's just the style decreed by the New York style sharks and I guess our good dressers will be following the style bellwethers like a lot of sheep. In style and cut the 1922 masculine summer wardrobe will follow closely that of the female of the species for 1921. 'Man following woman, ever,' say the experts. Women having for the most part discarded corsets, tight fitting 'corset waists' are to be obliterated from the new coats. Long, loose lines are emphasized. The longer and looser the better. Extreme décolleté coats are to be avoided; in fact, the virile sub-deb will return to the four button arrangement, which buttons chaste over the waistcoat, and leaves but a hint of throat exposed. For the older man there is to be a little more freedom, although he will wear—if in style—the three button arrangement instead of the one and two button affair of a year ago. Pockets still continue in popularity. Hip pockets are fashioned to suit the patron. In styles shown at the exhibit they vary in size from pint to quart, and are noticeably made with a slight tendency to bulge by a few gathers expertly placed. Just as Madame wears cuffs on knickerbockers, so will the stronger sex wear cuffs on his trousers. Despite efforts of tailors to eliminate cuffs, their popularity persists. Trousers are to be worn slightly longer and looser."

Small Favors, Etc.
"Yes, there is quite a difference now and two years ago in the New York markets," said J. M. Ramsey of the Kirkpatrick-Bell Company, in reply to a question as to conditions now and two years ago, Mr. Ramsey having recently returned from the markets. "Two years ago," he continued, "there were some of the big wholesale houses that did not care to handle anything but the business of the larger department stores and the jobbers, and they would pay but little attention to the smaller buyers. But it is quite different now. They will take business from almost any buyer and take it like they are glad to get it, no matter how small the business. I was struck by the tactics of one big concern that handles hats—ladies' sailors, etc. A couple of years ago they would hardly sell me anything because my demands of their particular kind were small, and when one did buy it was necessary to buy a case of three dozen of a number. Well our business will not absorb three dozen of a single style of sailor hats and of course there was nothing doing. These people have this year changed their tactics and they are reaching out for the smaller dealers, and giving the jobber the go by. I went into this place with two other small buyers and while we each only bought a case of hats the seller was glad to split the cases and give each of us a dozen of a kind, so none of us would be overstocked on a single style and color. And it was also noticeable that the big piece-goods houses were just as ready to handle our orders as we could wish for. They of course wanted to sell big orders, but if the buyer was not making big purchases they would take the smaller orders and show they were glad to get them."

HAD LONG SERVICE

Edward Quilty Worked 56 Years in Rolling Mills.

Edward Quilty, who worked in Cleveland rolling mills before steel was made in America, before Bessemer converter had been introduced and before the open hearth period, has just been pensioned by the American Steel & Wire Company, United States Steel Corporation branch, with the longest service record of any of the 4,700 employees pensioned by the steel corporation, says a Cleveland, O., dispatch. His length of service included 56 years, 4 months and 16 days and in all that time he was not once late to work, his record shows.

Mr. Quilty started to work when he was 10 years of age, packing spikes for the old Cleveland Rolling Mills Company, later absorbed by the American Steel & Wire Company, which in turn was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation.

He began working when iron rails were made by the "puddling" process. He has seen the growth of rolling mills from the days when they were operated by hand.

Mr. Quilty joins the list of pensioned Cleveland employees of the U. S. Steel corporation subsidiaries here, which numbered 270 and received \$67,540 in pensions in 1921, according to figures given out in the annual report of the U. S. Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund here.

The total paid to all pensioned employees throughout the country for 1921 was \$947,879 to 3,611 retired employees, bringing total disbursements for the ten years of its existence to \$6,828,460.

—The hydro-electric power tax bill, on its second trip out of the finance committee room into the senate, was reported without recommendation last Friday night. The measure to tax water power received an unfavorable report from this committee when it first was considered some weeks ago. Later it was killed by the senate, then re-introduced in the house of representatives. It likely will be one of the big issues to be decided in the upper house this week.

CENTURY OF LIFE

Doctor Stephen Smith Says It Is Coming.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IS NOTED

It is Mainly a Matter of Prevention Rather Than Cure—Yellow Fever Wiped Out and Tuberculosis Decreasing—Not so Much Typhoid as There Was.

Meet Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, who, in 1922, is celebrating his hundredth year of residence on this earth. He is not the "old Dr. Smith" of greatly advertised memory. As a matter of fact, he resents the adjective "old." Dr. Smith is a real doctor of medicine. He has always been interested in movements to promote healthful living, and a pioneer in public health.

Fifty years ago when the American Public Health association was born, Dr. Smith officiated at the ceremony. He was its first president. Last November, the association, now grown to be a mighty power in the land, held its semi-centennial in New York City, and made it an occasion to honor its first president, striking a medal which bears the imprint of his features.

Dr. Smith, vigorous and energetic, appeared at the meeting and declared that he had a tremendous announcement which he would make at the banquet given in his honor. When the time came, he calmly braced to the hundreds of visiting physicians, and other men of science, the audacious statement that instead of his age being exceptional it should be the rule, that all men should live to be one hundred.

"We have too long been content with the Mosaic dictum which places man's life at three score and ten," said he. "We now live under very different conditions. Science holds sway. Man's physical construction is adapted to a service of 100 years. Let us push our standard forward 30 years and count man's normal life a century."

A common belief exists that our ancestors lived much longer lives than we of this generation. Accounts of very aged persons spring from the records of olden days in great profusion.

England's Westminster Abbey has a monument to Thomas Parr, an "old, old, very old man who lived in the reigns of ten kings," and died at the age of 152.

In Yorkshire, England, there is a monument to one Henry Jenkins, an English laborer, setting forth the interesting testimonial that "he lived to the amazing age of 169."

Many Live to Be 100 and Over.
It was claimed for a Hungarian of the name of Pierre Zortay that he lived to be 190. Norway had a claimant for honors in the person of Drakenburg, who admitted himself to be 146 when he died.

Every country worthy of consideration entered at least one candidate in the old age tournament, the apex of their claims being in inverse ratio with the reliability of their registration records. Some of the claims modestly submitted by natives of tropical countries might well make a certain Methuselah tremble for his record.

Of course, one is constantly reading newspaper items and patent medicine advertisements that speak lightly of ages that exceed the century by many years. They are records of tradition rather than fact, however, most of them having reference to illiterate persons who find counting by multiples of 10 to be the easiest way.

But the fact remains that persons do live to be 100 years old and over, and evidently many more accomplish it than a British authority would credit. The British, however, made his investigation into the lives lived more than a century ago, when the expectation of life was much lower than it is at the present day. By "expectation of life" is meant the duration of the average of human lives from birth to death. It is impossible to say what this may have been in the days of Moses, but a glance back over known facts for the last three centuries is instructive.

Records kept in Geneva, Switzerland, show that seventeenth century lives averaged a little more than 25 years; eighteenth century brought the average up to 33 years and nineteenth century from 1801 to 1883, gave a record of nearly 40 years. In our own country the record was a little higher, and by the close of the nineteenth century we had reached 45 years. We have marched on at a still better rate since then, for the expectation of life in the United States in 1910 was 51 1/2 years and, although absolute figures are not available, it has undoubtedly increased in the last decade.

Let us see why we live longer. It is only a step back to 1878, when a great epidemic brought 125,000 cases of yellow fever to the Mississippi valley and caused 12,000 deaths. A century before, in 1793, the disease had invaded Philadelphia and caused the death of one-tenth of the city's population in six and one-half weeks. But in 1900 the discovery was made that yellow fever could not spread unless carried by the Stegomyia mosquito, and thus the disease became a terror of the past.

Few persons realize how nearly typhoid fever is conquered. The work has been going on so quietly, yet so steadily, that the death rate has dropped almost without notice. Let statistics show that whereas in 1900 some 36 out of every 100,000 citizens of the United States died of typhoid, in 1919,

only nine per 100,000 succumbed. Given a continuance of the 1900 rate some 27,000 more Americans would have died of typhoid fever in one single year.

Everyone has heard of the tremendous victory gained on the fight against tuberculosis. It has decreased 37 per cent in 12 years, and is still losing.

Little children do not die from summer complaint as they used to do. In 1900 two babies out of every five died without a chance to reach their first birthday. Now less than one out of five meet such an early doom.

These victories over disease have not been due to the discoveries of wonderful new medicines. With the possible exception of the use of anti-diphtheritic serum in fighting diphtheria, the improvements have been altogether along the line of prevention of disease.

Watch the Little Things.
It is to prevention that you must look if you are personally interested in joining Dr. Smith and his group of centenarians. You must discover the "little things" and give them early attention if you would check the degenerative diseases that are apt to rob you of your prime. Few indeed are the deaths that occur from genuine "old age."

Men go to their deaths with bodies capable of splendid function save and except for one damaged organ. Perhaps it is the heart that is at fault, perhaps the kidneys are incompetent, possibly some other organ. But searching back to the real point of origin, there will be found some apparent trifles, a few decayed teeth, a little shortness of breath, a slight cough that might have been corrected easily if taken in time.

Let us be sensible. Modern aids to diagnosis make it quite possible to find the flaws in the human machine, while there is yet ample opportunity for repair. Once a year submit your body to a searching examination by a skilled physician. Place no confidence in the smiling, urbane individual who can tell at a mere glance that "you are perfectly all right." Go to a real medical man, one of the kind whose researches stopped yellow fever and are conquering typhoid, and pay him a reasonable fee for a thorough examination. As long as you go quietly along from year to year, repairing small faults before they grow into big ones, keeping up efficiency regularly, there is no reason whatever why you should not be developing into full power in your 80's or 90's and placing yourself securely in the list of those who may see "a century well done."—Dearborn Independent.

AGREEMENT ON BONUS

Republicans on Committee Now Have Definite Plan.

Unanimous agreement on a compromise soldiers' bonus bill along the general lines outlined officially last week has been reached by the house ways and means committee. Republicans believed they had found a solution of the problem which has been giving administration and congressional leaders concern for several weeks. The revised measure, however, still has a long road to travel before it reaches the statute books.

As now drawn the bill provides for cash payments only to those men whose adjusted service would not exceed \$50 and these four optional features:

Adjusted service certificates, with an added loan provision which would enable the men to obtain immediately from banks a sum equal to 50 per cent. of the adjusted service pay; vocational training, home and farm aid and land settlement.

In working out details of the certificate loan proposition, the majority committee reduced the face value of the certificate, which would be the amount of the adjusted services pay plus 25 per cent., plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent., compounded annually. Instead of the service pay, plus 40 per cent., plus the interest as originally proposed. It was thought this would result in a saving to the government up to a possible maximum of half a billion dollars.

Banks in making loans on the certificates could not charge an interest rate in excess of 2 per cent. above the rediscount rate charged by the regional federal reserve bank on 90 day paper in the district where the loan was made and they could not make loans for a period in excess of three years from the date of the certificate, which would not be redeemable by federal reserve banks.

If the loans had not been repaid on September 30, 1925, the banks could make demand on the government for the money due. The government, it was stated, then would cash the certificates, pay the bank and turn the remainder over to the service men. The cash surrender value of the certificate on that date would be 85 per cent. of the adjusted service pay plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent. compounded annually from the date of the certificate. This also would be the loan value for federal advances as of that date.

"It is hoped and believed," said Chairman Fordney in a formal statement, "that when these insurance certificates become due and payable the money may be secured by the sale of property and securities owned by the federal government and without any special charge on the treasury. This plan seems to meet with the general approval of the members of the house of representatives as well as the public generally."

LIFE IN YUCATAN

Strange Country With Strange Industries.

PRODUCER OF SUPPLY OF SISAL HEMP

Once Home of a Wonderful Civilization, Now Vanished, and Often Referred to as the Egypt of the New World.

How political and economic changes in one country often depend upon conditions in a distant land are brought out in a bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society on Yucatan, which dispatches from Mexico describe as now being "a little Russia."

"The story of Yucatan in recent times," says the bulletin, "is the story of henequen fiber. Offhand that doesn't seem to affect the average American to any great extent. But it does affect him every time he buys a loaf of bread. The story might be framed like that of the house that Jack built. Henequen means reasonably cheap and plentiful binder twine; binder twine makes possible the use of harvesting machines; harvesters cheapen grain production; cheap grain means cheap bread; and so henequen—the arid Yucatan—play important parts in feeding America and the world."

Wealth From the American Farmer.

"The other side of the story—the rapid development of the henequen industry and the pouring of wealth into Yucatan—chiefly from the grain belt of North America—undoubtedly, played its part in swinging the political pendulum from extreme feudalism to a close approach to socialism."

"Henequen, which is a sort of cactus not unlike the century plant or the 'pulque cactus' in appearance, had been grown in Yucatan since prehistoric times and its fiber was used in local plantation and village industries. But there was no outside market of considerable magnitude for the fiber until the increasing use of harvesting machinery in the United States created a demand for larger quantities of binder twine."

America's Land of Feudalism.

"Before what may be called the henequen era" in Yucatan a traveler in the country might have imagined—with a few concessions to race and climate—that he was in the heart of Europe's old feudalism. Some of the principal land owners had truly baronial estates through which one could travel for days. On the most extensive estates were scattered half a dozen or more great stone castle-like haciendas in the care of major domos. In these sumptuous dwellings members of the owner's family might not spend a night a year for they lived for the most part in state in the capital, Merida, or spent their time traveling in Europe or the United States. In those days cattle raising was the chief industry in Yucatan and prosperity never reached below the level of the property class.

"Climate and physical conditions gave Yucatan its feudalism. The surface of the country consists of only the thinnest of soil and underneath is porous limestone. The climate is dry and hot half the year but there is a reasonable amount of rainfall during the other six months. Yucatan is one of the few areas in which there is an appreciable rainfall but no streams or even stream beds. As fast as the rain falls during the rainy season it seeps through the thin soil and soaks into the limestone. The lack of surface water and the fact that hardly any food crops can be grown on much of Yucatan's poor soil made it practically impossible for the peons to exist except under the wings of the great landholders."

Peonage Through Waterworks

"The latter constructed capacious reservoirs at their haciendas in which enough water was stored during the rainy season to supply all their retainers through the six months' dry period. The situation was helped out, too, by the cenotes, the unique 'water holes' of Yucatan, apparently formed by a falling in of the roofs of subterranean lakes. In most cases these queer natural reservoirs were owned by the landed proprietors."

"Toward the close of the nineteenth century henequen production shouldered out cattle production from the place of first importance, and before many years the fiber dominated the life of the country. The old feudal system remained unchanged, however, and the landowners became extremely wealthy. But some of the prosperity inevitably filtered down to a growing middle class and even to the plantation laborers, and soon Yucatan gave indications of a political turbulence unknown in the older feudal days."

Super-prosperity From the War

"When the World War came prosperity reached its peak in Yucatan with henequen fiber selling for as much as 18 cents a pound. The few landowners were no longer able to dominate the state government and the laborers and their friends who gained control reshaped the entire scheme of things. Wages of workers were fixed by legislation at \$5.25 to \$24.00 (in United States money) for each 8 hours. After the armistice the price of henequen fell sharply and by 1921 it had fallen to 4 cents or less."

The wage laws remained unchanged and many of the plantations, carefully tended for years, were abandoned to wild growth. The country is now experiencing what is described by observers as its greatest economic crisis.

"Yucatan is the thumb, which with the finger of Florida almost encloses the Gulf of Mexico. It is for the most part a flat plain, its highest hills being measured in only hundreds of feet. It is one of the first lands to which the world-faring Gulf Stream gives its warmth."

The Egypt of America.

"Cortes touched first in Yucatan in 1519 on his way to conquer Mexico. One of his followers who undertook the subjugation of the peninsula in 1527 found the wonderful ruined temples and palaces of the old Maya cities whose beauties and wonders have earned for Yucatan, the title 'The Egypt of America.' These people built stone structures of excellent masonry, true angles, and smooth, vertical faces, as early as the beginning of the Christian Era, when the people of northern Europe were living in reed huts. They had astronomical observatories, an accurate calendar, and a far better numerical system than the Romans. They seem to have been on the verge of achieving a true civilization when the Conquistadores came."

PROHIBITION ON PISTOLS

Legislature Makes Possession of Such Weapons Unlawful.

According to a report coming from Columbia, the legislature has passed a law, or it is assured of passage that will make the selling or having a pistol of any kind in one's possession a crime. The intention of the bill is to prohibit pistols in South Carolina.

The author of the bill declares that an amazing amount of crime is due directly, and solely to the possession of pistols, and he believes that many crimes would not be committed were pistols not procurable in the state.

It is stated that he is receiving strong endorsement, and congratulations from many citizens all over the state which prove that the law is very generally regarded as a good one, and that his views upon the subject are likely to have the hearty approval of our best citizens indicating that public sentiment will be back of the law which insures its strict enforcement.

We stand ready to give our most hearty approval of this bill, and we hope that just as soon as it is passed, it will receive the signature of the governor, and become a law at once. More, we trust that officers will get on the job and see that the law is enforced to the letter. Let every man be disarmed, and every place where these deadly weapons are stored and offered for sale notified to get rid of them forthwith.

Pistol toting is just like liquor, as long as some people can secure it they will drink it and if they get a pistol they will have one and fired by strong drink they will use their deadly weapons. The thing to do is put both just as far out of reach as possible, and we shall see a great change in the lawlessness which is so very prevalent all over the country.

Of course, pistols will be brought into South Carolina from other states, and sold clandestinely, but the law will assist considerably in abating the nuisance. It would be a most excellent thing, if some of the efforts that are being made at legislation in congress were turned in the direction of prohibiting the sale of pistols in the United States.

The law should be made as strict as the Volstead prohibition law. Indeed, it might well be made the duty of the prohibition officers to enforce such a law.

We heard an officer say, a few days since, that he never knew when one of his men was sent out to make an arrest but that he might be shot as people all over the country were armed, and ready to use their pistols upon the least provocation. The carrying of concealed weapons seems like other crimes to be on the increase, and drastic measures should be taken to do away with it.

As we have contended before in this column, we need to disarm our own citizens for the protection and safety of our country in times of peace. It is just as important as it is to contend for the disarmament of the nations, as a protection against war.—Anderson Daily Mail.

CORN FOR RUSSIA

First Food for Hungry Has Reached Starvation Belt.

The first of the corn bought with the American congressional appropriation of \$20,000,000 reached the actual starvation belt when a trainload arrived at Tsaritsyn, in the Saratov region February 25, according to advices to American relief administration headquarters in Moscow.

Twenty-five trains from Novorossysk, on the Black Sea, are now moving to the various hunger points. Six ships have arrived at Novorossysk and two at Odessa since February, and the unloading is proceeding satisfactorily. The steamship eastern ocean, loaded with seed grain, grounded near Novorossysk but the cargo was lightered.

The movement from the Baltic ports of corn and of rations for starving children is being considerably held up by the ice in the Kiel canal, which prevents movements of ships.

SHORT NEWS STORIES

Paragraphs of Interest Gathered All Over the World.

—The mayor of Mount Vernon, New York, cut his own salary \$500 as a starter in his economy campaign by which he expects to save \$15,000 in the next two years by salary reductions alone.

—Declining to fly the new black, red and gold merchant flag of Germany, a boat belonging to the Hugo Stinnes interests left Hamburg displaying a small evergreen tree where the flag should have been.

—Five thousand seven hundred miles of railroad have been abandoned in the United States in the last five years, while 3,200 miles have been built in that period.

—Twelve specimens of the common wood borer ant of Hawaii placed in a virtually hermetically sealed glass jar 11 years ago, in the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, have grown to a colony of between 25 and 30 without air or water and on a diet of wood only.

—Tests to ascertain temperatures at which work may be done in safety in mines and steel mills are being made by the United States Bureau of Mines. Delicate scales are used in the tests.

—Walking through the Canal Zone from ocean to ocean, a distance of approximately 50 miles, in 16 hours and 26 minutes actual walking time, a 12-year-old girl set a new record for women pedestrians in Panama.

—Stars can now be successfully photographed in daylight. From Mount Blanc at 12 feet altitude, a French scientist has succeeded in photographing stars up to the seventh magnitude.

—One-twelfth of a second is the minimum time required for the transmission of an order from the mind to the muscles, according to a prominent psychologist before the Academy of Sciences in France.

—Acrobatic stunts, involving entering or leaving an airplane while in flight are forbidden under a new clause which has been added to the Canadian air regulations.

—The University of Saskatchewan is experimenting with a scheme for domesticating the buffalo. Summons, in the Canadian parks are increasing so rapidly that they will soon be on market for food.

—A University of Alberta professor has perfected an ether preparation, the use of which permits the easy starting of airplane motor engines at 37 degrees below zero.

—German scientists have discovered a cure for sleeping sickness, according to a professor of Liverpool university who related how a man with the disease was cured within a month by the new drug.

—The wolves of Russia are starving and are haunting the towns. American Relief administration workers go armed to protect themselves from the animals.

—Because of the high prices of oats, horse cars are being suppressed in Paris at the rate of 20 monthly. It is predicted that soon there will be no quiet drives in the leafy solitudes of the Bois de Boulogne.

—By spilling tepid water into it at the rate of two barrels a second, the Rock river in Illinois, a navigable stream, has been kept from freezing for five winters over 13 miles of its length, according to a prominent engineer.

—The Mexican government will soon deed to the men who served under Francisco Villa, former revolutionist, approximately 15 acres of land each, in accordance with an agreement made with Villa on his surrender in July, 1920.

—Ripe cherries brought from Rio de Janeiro by swift steamers are selling on the markets of the No. 1 Atlantic seaboard.

TO SOLVE RACE PROBLEMS

Colored Preacher Elected Secretary of Commission of Race Relations.

Co-operation among white and negro churches is given by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as one solution of the race problem in the United States.

That is shown in a statement announcing the election of Dr. George E. Haynes, a negro of New York, and Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, as secretaries of the recently organized Commission on the Church and Race Relations. Dr. Haynes is the first negro to be elected to a full secretaryship in the church body.

John J. Egan of Atlanta, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, is chairman of the commission. The plan under which the group will work is to provide a central clearing house and meeting places for the churches and for all agencies dealing with the race problem.

The commission plans also to promote mutual confidence and acquaintance between the white and negro ministers and their churches.